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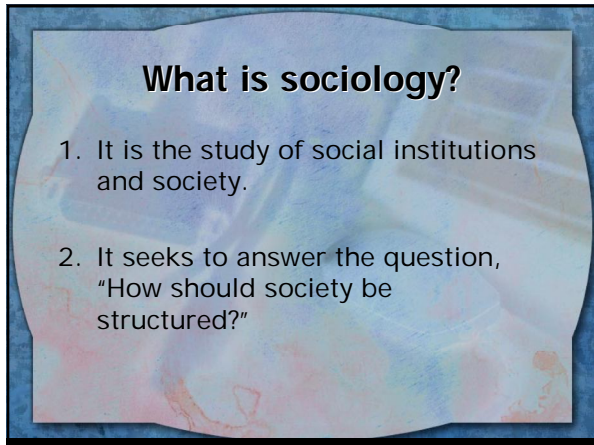
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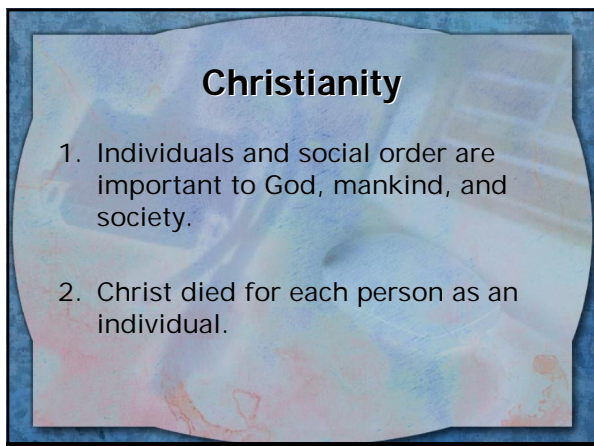
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## Christianity

3. Social institutions are ordained by God to teach love, respect, discipline, work, and community.
4. The three most important social institutions are the traditional family, church, and state.

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## Christianity

5. Christian sociology focuses on both the society as a whole and individuals.
  - a. Society as a whole is meant to function according to God's will.
  - b. Individuals are meant to live according to God's will and contribute to their society in positive ways.

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## Islam

1. The family, worship of God (through the mosque), and the state are central to Islamic teaching.
2. Differences from Christianity
  - a. Most Muslims practice monogamy, but the Qur'an allows a man up to four wives under certain conditions.

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## Islam

- ♦ Differences from Christianity
  - b. Islam does not distinguish between social institutions and the state.
  - c. The state is to be as much Islamic as is the local mosque.
- 3. The three most important parts of society are the family, the mosque, and the Islamic State.

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## Secular Humanism

1. Society and culture shape the individual.
  - a. They have influenced man's actions and stifled this inherent goodness.
  - b. They have made man evil because they are evil.

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## Secular Humanism

2. As individuals take responsibility for themselves and their roles in society, the world can become a better place.
3. It is committed to the separation of church and state.

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## Secular Humanism

4. The individual is the most important part of society. (However, he is not free to make his own rules.)

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## Marxism

1. Marxism firmly believes in the idea of a classless society.
2. Everyone is both an owner of the means of production and their own employee.

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## Marxism

3. There is no need for government, church, or family because each person can be trusted to act responsibly and rightly.

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### Cosmic Humanism

1. Traditional society, especially Western civilization, is to blame for the evil done by man.
2. Society inhibits mankind's ability to achieve higher consciousness.

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### Cosmic Humanism

3. All social institutions should encourage people to seek inner truth from the perfectible human nature.
4. Marriage and family are outdated unenlightened, institutions.

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### Cosmic Humanism

5. Modern society's traditional views of family, church, and state hinder evolution to godhood.
6. The most important part of society is the individual.

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## Postmodernism

1. There no Society but only a collection of societies which give meaning and understanding to their individual members.
2. The concepts of society clash and change as the best-working options become clear.

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## Postmodernism

3. Some things that work in one society may not necessarily work in another one.
4. The most important parts of a society often become groups which have typically been on the fringe (i.e. the poor or the oppressed).

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